

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From Papers by the Caledonia.

From the Liverpool Mercury, of Sept. 18.
The ratification of the treaty between the four powers for the pacification of the East was exchanged in London on Tuesday last. The provisions of the treaty will be found elsewhere, and from these it will be seen that the outcry raised by the French papers, and echoed by some of our Tory journals at home, against Commodore Napier, for having, as was alleged, commenced operations prematurely, was wholly unfounded. It was expressly agreed by the plenipotentiaries that, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, the measures determined upon should be commenced without waiting for an exchange of ratifications. The proceedings of Napier, therefore, in issuing proclamations to the subjects of the Porte in Syria, and in detaining vessels belonging to the Pacha, instead of being in contravention of the treaty, are in direct conformity with it. According to the latest intelligence, the blockade of Alexandria was commenced on the 1st instant, by Admiral Stopford, and several of the Pacha's vessels had been sequestered. There is a rumour also that a collision had taken place between the British and French squadrons, but no particulars are given, and it is, in all probability, utterly without foundation. There have, as yet, been no symptoms of yielding on the part of the Pacha. The admonitory notice addressed to him by the European Consuls, in obedience to the commands of their respective governments, urging him to accept the favourable terms offered to him in the first instance, and pointing out to him the utter futility of further resistance to his sovereign and the Allied Powers, even if backed by France, has been without effect as regards the Pacha; but the very idea that France should be represented as not able to cope with Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia united, seems to have thrown our mercantile and irascible neighbours into a complete frenzy.—The National, an organ of the republican or democratic party, thus fulminates its wrath on the occasion:—

"There is not a Frenchman breathing who does not feel the blood rush to his cheeks on reading such outrageous menaces. It appears then, that it will be sufficient for France to interfere to render the ruin of Mehemet Ali more prompt and certain. We have not been accustomed to such language, even on the part of all Europe in coalition. But our past is forgotten—all our traditions are degraded; Europe may be audacious and insolent. Let us bow down our heads and wait before we rouse ourselves, until the Powers shall tell us on our own frontiers what they now tell us from Alexandria."

The Constitutionnel, which is considered as M. Thiers's own paper, is not less indignant:—

"In the enumeration of the misfortunes which the Pacha's resistance would cause to fall on his own head, the note comprehends the entrance of European troops into Egypt or Asia. That is very clear. If the note, in that, does not contain a vague threat, it is not a question merely, as had been thought, of an attempt to cause an insurrection in Syria, and of a military blockade. The European Powers will enter Egypt and Asia—that is to say, that the English will attempt a landing, and that the Russians will take upon themselves to protect Constantinople."

COALITION OF WHIGS AND TORIES.

The announcement, made by the Somerset Gazette, of the formation of a "Neutral or Queen's Party," by the Dukes of Beaufort, Northumberland, and others, has given rise to some discussion in the London papers, touching the probability and the advantages or disadvantages of a coalition between the Whigs and moderate Tories. By some of our contemporaries the elevation of Dr. Shuttleworth, a Tory, or a trimmer at all events, to the episcopal bench, is looked upon as adding likelihood to the report; but for our own part, though we think that Ministers might have found a better man than Dr. Shuttleworth to fill a vacant mitre, we look upon the notion of a coalition as so absurd and suicidal on the face of it, so far as one of the supposed parties is concerned, that it is not worth discussing. It is very likely that some members of the aristocracy may have wit enough to see the consequences to which a continued opposition of their body to popular rights may ultimately lead; and not very unlikely that others, seeing no chance of overthrowing a Liberal Government, may be disposed to turn their own coats;—but the Whigs should expect to derive strength from a coalition with any section of the Tories, involving any concession to Toryism, is just as likely a speculation as that of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. The Tories may wish to set the trap, well knowing that it would be immediately fatal to the popularity of their rivals; but the Whigs will hardly be such fools as to fall into it with their eyes open. If they did, and if we may venture on a pun derived from the title of the newspaper containing the statement which has furnished the ground-work for discussion, they would turn a Somerset indeed, but they would never recover their legs again.—Ibid.

FORTIFICATION OF PARIS—POLICY OF FRANCE.

From the Morning Chronicle.
We feel inclined to stigmatize this ordinance as at once pusillanimous and barbarous, but there can be no use in launching harsh and abusive terms at our too sensitive neighbors. We shall limit ourselves, therefore, to simply regretting that at an epoch when all civilized cities are razing and getting rid of these fortifications destined to defy marauding foes, France should feel the necessity of such a retrograde step as fortifying its capital, and exposing its inhabitants and environs to the chances and casualties of a siege. The idea,

it is pleaded, was Napoleon's, and well worthy it was of him, who had no other idea than that of eternal combat and universal conquest. If France and its rulers entertain projects of offensive war,—if they are again to march 500,000 men to Russia, to occupy Vienna and Berlin, Naples, and Madrid, the project of fortifying Paris is wise. He who meditates such distant enterprises feels the necessity of fortifying his door strongly.

If France meditated nothing by war but preserving her rank and influence in Europe, without oppressing her neighbours, we know of no land, more impregnable, in the density, the courage, the military spirit and silence of her inhabitants. When, therefore, she mistrusts the arms of her millions, it can only be that she meditates a renewal of the attempts of Napoleon and Louis XIV to subjugate Europe. If this be so, it will soon be seen; and the coalition of 1812 must rise again, with the sacred banner of European liberty and self-defence, against which we should doubt of even the new ramparts of Paris prevailing.

In this light the scheme of fortifying Paris is at once pusillanimous and menacing—pusillanimous, in its mistrust of the French army and population; menacing, because it reveals projects of offensive war. If Europe had shown any wish to oppress France, to curtail her of her due influence, to dictate any policy or institution to her, she might then show such a symptom of deep mistrust; but no one can be mad or malevolent enough to suppose that any of the Foreign Powers could have the design of attacking France or injuring her, or that, if any one of the Powers meditated such a thing, the others would not step forward to prevent it. Even at sea, where the power of France is not paramount, the utmost obsequiousness has been shown to her by the other maritime Powers. She was allowed to break through the *status quo* of 1815, and add an immense portion of the Mediterranean shore to her empire. Yet now, forsooth, when all the rest of Europe come forward to prevent almost all the remaining part of the southern and eastern shore of the same sea from being swallowed up by a protégé of France, the latter puts on an attitude of defiance, and threatens Europe with war. These menaces, we can only say, must not be met with weakness. The treaty of July, 1840, was not a renewal of the coalition of 1812 against France, for it was not directed against France. Its objects involve neither abetment nor repression of any political principle whatsoever. There is neither Liberalism nor Absolutism in it. The French alone, by bad faith, and by a re-adoption of the old Napoleonic feeling, can convert the alliance into the old coalition. If Louis Philippe permits any Minister to be rash enough to do this, the consequences to him and to France will indeed be too serious to be recapitulated.—The system of detached forts may please the Court, which may see in them strongholds against insurrection. For our part, we can see in fortresses and bastions erected round populous cities, but so many altars for the sacrifice of hecatombs of human victims, and for the shedding of oceans of human blood.

The Messenger announces that the Court of Peers on Tuesday had declared itself competent to try Louis Bonaparte and his fellow-prisoners. From Scotland, the accounts respecting the progress made with the harvest are satisfactory, reaping had been very generally commenced, and though the carrying of Corn had been interrupted occasionally by showers, no injury had yet been done to the Corn. The trade is described as dull, at the principal markets, and prices of most articles had suffered a decline. The news from Egypt is of the deepest interest. It shows the determination of Mehemet Ali to resist all attempt to encroach on what he regards as his rights. Some violent proceeding was hourly expected. The crops all over Great Britain still promise to be abundant, with exception of the "hop crop." Although there is every assurance given that the French and English nations avoid a war between themselves, yet great preparations are making for such an event should it occur. It is supposed from the accounts that we give that there is hardly any hope that the difficulty between Mehemet Ali and the allied powers will be settled until much blood has been shed.

The Prospects of the Harvest.—The harvest has made extraordinary progress in the North of England during the present week. In Yorkshire the weather has been splendid; in Lancashire there has been stormy weather in the night, but the bright sunshine during the day has compensated for the rain of the night. The quantity of grain cut and secured has been immense. We may now say with some kind of certainty, the people's food in these islands is provided till the next harvest. In the South of England the grain is all in the stackyard or in the granaries; in the Midland counties this is very generally the case; and in the North of England, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, the cream of the harvest is gathered, or so nearly so as to be out of danger, with common attention and even moderately favourable weather. The Bank of England has nothing to fear for the present year from a drain of money to send abroad for foreign corn, and we are not without sanguine hopes that the price of the "staff of life" may be such as to brisken trade, and place the working classes and their employers in an improved condition. It may be received as a general maxim, though perhaps not of universal application, that an average harvest, well secured, is in this country the precursor of prosperity.—Leeds Mercury.

(From the Glasgow Herald, Sept. 18.)
The question of war and peace with France is still anxiously discussed, and although few anticipate the immediate occurrence of hostilities, yet it is difficult to reconcile present appearances with the conviction that they are not eventually seriously contemplated. The fortification of Paris has been ordered by Government "as the indispensable completion of the organization of the power of France."—and notwithstanding the enormous extent and labour of the works required, the measures seem to be regarded with the unanimous approval of the Parisian Press and People. It is also reported that various fortresses on the coast are to be put into an immediate state of defence, and in the mean time the naval preparations generally are carried on with seemingly vigour and activity.

Treaty of Commerce between France and England.—We are enabled to state, that the British and French Commissioners have brought to a close their negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, and that it contains several clauses highly favourable to British manufactures.—Gulliver's Messenger.

Brighton, September 10.
The foreign news is of much interest this week. In France the attention of the Government has been suddenly called from the task of stirring up the passions of the people against their neighbours, by necessity of looking to their own affairs at home. The combinations and gatherings of the workmen, which we have elsewhere noticed, have at length broken out into *emutes*,—for that, we believe, is the approved phrase in such matters. Barricades have been attempted, with the usual accompaniment of *atropens*, &c.; but the troops and the National Guard have succeeded in putting down the insurgents, and order is again restored "for the present," as the Paris correspondence of one paper puts it,—to be again, of course, disturbed from time to time, as opportunity shall permit. What a blessed place of residence for quiet people must be this "metropolis of tigers and monkeys!"

We cannot here help adverting to a very characteristic piece of Gallicism. Among the numerous brochures which have been put forth recently in Paris, with reference to the Eastern question, is one signed "Lenoble du Bayet," and dedicated to England, enumerating all the sources of hostility between the two countries. This pamphlet presents what it terms "The Litany of every good Frenchman," of which the following are specimens:—"By the massacre of Eyrex, war with Eng. do." "By the battle of Poitiers, do." "By the treaty of Breigny, do." "By the battle of Agincourt, do." "By the battle of Ramillies, do." "By the combat of Oudenarde, do." "By the affair of Malplaquet, do." "By the death of Louis XVI, do." "By the massacre of Quiberon, do." "By the fight of Aboukir, do." "By the battle of Trafalgar, do." "By the assassination of Kleber, do." "By the pontoon of Cadix, do." "By the invasion of 1814, do." "By Waterloo, do." "By the tortures and death of Napoleon, do." "By the outrage of the 15th July, 1840, do."

No doubt, as the Times in copying it observes, this ebullition of the spirit of those fantastical Bohadris who are called "Young France," is more calculated to excite our mirth than our indignation; but how much have they to answer for, who have stirred up the passions of such a population! The United Service Gazette states that the Marquis of Clanricarde is about to succeed Lord Auckland as Governor-General of India. The President, steam-ship, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th Sept. in 16 days from New York. The Acadia, from Halifax, made the passage in 10 days. The Columbia, the last of the four mail steamers, between Liverpool and Halifax, was towed up the great crane at the Bromfield on the 12th September, where she will remain till she receives her machinery. She is of the same model and size as the Britannia and others of the class. The Great Western left her moorings at Bristol on the afternoon of the 12th Sept. for New-York, with 54 passengers and a full cargo of copper and manufactured goods. A letter dated Liverpool, 19th Sept. mentions an advance in the price of Iron, both in Wales and Staffordshire, of 40s. per ton. The Princess Augusta still lingered, with but little hopes of recovery. On Thursday, Prince Albert was introduced at the Council, held at Windsor, and was, by command of the Queen, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. His Royal Highness afterwards took his place at the council-board. Spain has undergone another change of Ministry, attended by a popular outbreak at Madrid. There have also been further disturbances at Lisbon; but these occur so frequently now, that they scarcely call for particular notice. Prince Albert's Hussars paraded through the principal streets, on Thursday, last, in marching order, fully equipped in their new clothing, which was very showy and handsome appearance. The dresses of the officers are exceedingly rich. Crowds of persons followed them on their route; and the regiment excited great curiosity. They attended divine worship at St. Peter's Church, on Sunday morning, as we last week announced that they would, in their new clothing.—Ib.

A large quantity of sugar will be exported from Calcutta this year than has ever been reaped before. It will amount to 40,000 tons at least; and in a few years this quantity will be doubled, for the capabilities of the country are boundless. No fewer than five of the Dublin aldermen have announced themselves as Repealers. It is decided by the poor-law commission that the guardians of unions have no right to visit poor-houses when they please, and that the right is vested in the board collectively. The fixed income of the Deanery of Durham, under the new law, is £3900, and the Dean is required to be in residence 8 months out of the twelve. The Commission of Excise have determined, that apothecaries are not liable to Prosecution for selling spirits of wine.

A subscription on behalf of the family of the murdered missionary Williams has been commenced by the London Missionary Society. Earl Fitzwilliam has given £50, the Duke of Devonshire, £25, the Duke of Northumberland £25, and the Bishop of London and his family £13 7s. The quantity of steel pens brought into the market, may be conjectured from fact, that in one single establishment no fewer than 45 millions were manufactured between Oct. 1838 and Oct. 1839. The paying of wages in goods, instead of money, is increasing to an alarming degree in the villages in this country. It is also practised to some extent in the cotton hoisery branches in the town. We are glad to learn that Lord Brougham, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent. The Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfurt says, "There is now living at Moscow the widow of a dealer in skins, who has attained her 157th year. When 123 she married her fifth husband. All her alliances have been prosperous and happy. She is still in full possession of all her mental faculties. She has never been attacked with any dangerous illness. The receipts of the Bible Society for the past year, from all sources, amounted to £111,292 being £6220 more than the preceding year, and £3700 more than any former year. The issues of Bible and Testaments were 770,360 copies, being 118,292 more than the preceding year. Total from the commencement of the institution, 12,322,471 copies of Scriptures; and the expenditure £2,650,160.

There exists no intention, at present, for the assembling Parliament at an earlier period than usual. All speculations on subject are confounded, and necessarily premature.—Globe. A duel took place on Saturday afternoon, at Wimbledon Common, between the Earl of Cardigan, Lieut.-Col. of the 11th dragoons, and Lieut. Tuckett, late of the same corps. On the second shot Mr. Tuckett received his adversary's ball in the back part of his lower ribs. The ball has been extracted and Mr. Tuckett is doing well, having been pronounced out of danger. STATE OF TRADE.—Lancashire.—The cotton spinning and powerloom weavers at Stockport have more work than they had a few weeks ago, and the machinery in nearly all the cotton mills is in full operation, but, on account of the late jura-outs, many factory operatives resident in the town have not yet been able to get employment; strangers from other places have got their work, at wages from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they were 12 months ago. The cotton trade of Hyde Ash-ton-under-Lyne, Staley-bridge, Newton-moor, &c., is much the same as we stated a few weeks since: the machinery in the mills is generally running full time. The Tea Trade, Monday.—The deliveries of tea last week were rather large, amounting to 374,000lbs. The tea market was not quite so firm to day. About 2000 packages are advertised for public sale to-morrow. TURKEY AND EGYPT. Blockade of Alexandria.—A Government steamer which arrived in Toulon on the 12th instant brought the following intelligence from the Levant:—The blockade of Alexandria commenced on the 1st instant, and a few Egyptian vessels had already been sequestered by the British squadron. The fleet of the Viceroy was drawn up in order of battle in the roads of Alexandria. "Advices from Malta of the 4th instant state, that nobody believed at Constantinople war was imminent. It was reported in that capital that Khosrew Pacha had been strangled. On the 26th Admiral Hugon arrived at Vourla, and took the command of the French squadron. Two British ships-of-the-line were then stationed at the entrance of the Bosphorus, waiting to escort a small Turkish squadron, carrying 4,000 soldiers, and proceeding to Cyprus. That squadron left Constantinople on the 28th. The Commerce of Monday states that a letter from Bologna, dated the 7th of September, has been received, containing the following:—"The intelligence from the east tends to keep the mind of the public in a state of continual agitation; and in Romagna the same fermentation exists as was manifested in 1830. War is considered imminent, inasmuch as a report is current that commercial letters from Ancona communicate the news of a collision in the waters of the Levant between the French and English squadrons. Our Legate, Cardinal Macchi, is about to leave for Rome, in order to confer with the Secretary of State on the measures necessary to be adopted in case of disorders, or in the event of the Austrians, by whom the fortress of Ferrara is occupied, advancing to Bologna."

Treaty Respecting the Affairs of Turkey.—The London papers contain copies of the treaty agreed upon between the Sultan on the one hand, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, together with other official documents connected with it. Naval Architecture.—It is worthy of remark, that the proportions of the British Queen steam-sloop, the last great effort of marine architecture that has interested the world, are exactly those of Noah's Ark, the first that was set afloat, proving that 4000 years of practical science has done nothing to improve the dimensions of floating boats, first given by the great Builder of the universe; and if the critical character of these proportions be duly considered, it may afford an evidence of the truth of the Scripture narrative. The breadth of the ark was one-sixth of the length; the depth thereof one-tenth of the length. The British Queen is 40ft. 6in. wide; stem to stern post 243ft. 6in., whole depth 29, making the square depth 24ft. 6in. The ark was twice as long as the British Queen.—Hampshire Telegraph.

The Liverpool steam-ship has, we understand, been engaged by the Government, and will proceed in a few days, with troops, arms and ammunition, for the Ionian Islands. The Liverpool is, we have learned, to remain upon the Mediterranean station, for the purpose of keeping up a communication between those islands and other British stations during the progress of hostilities in the east.—Dublin Merc. Adc.

Glasgow, Sept. 11.
The Weather.—We regret to state that weather during the last few days has been exceedingly ungenial. Rain has fallen copiously; the sun is only seen in blinks, and occasionally the temperature is very low. From these causes, harvest, which would now have been in extensive progress, has been sadly interrupted, and of the grain which has been cut within the last ten days the proportion which has been got in is exceedingly small.—Herald.

The ratification of the convention of the 15th July, between Turkey, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, were yesterday exchanged at the Foreign Office.—Morning Chronicle. Fire at Jamaica W.I.—The splendid estate "Hope," the property of the Duke of Buckingham, was destroyed by fire. 110 negro houses, the great house, cane fields, stores, and all the property of master and man, were destroyed.

The rate of passages hereafter in the President and British Queen, will be the main saloon \$139; all other after berths \$120; fore saloon \$100, exclusive of wines in each case which will be furnished at reasonable rates.—New-York Albion S.p. 26.

New York.—Flour has taken a decidedly good turn to-day. There were sales of Genesee early, at \$4.75, and of Ohio round hoops at \$4.62, but now both are better by six cents at the least. Georgetown, \$5.37 1-2.

Quebec, Sep. 25.
We mentioned, some time ago, the arrival in this city of the French Bishop of Nancy and Toule. During the greatest part of last week he has preached twice a day in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, to audiences of between five and six thousand persons, having appropriated the morning to the women, and the evening to the men, the Church not being large enough to contain them both at the same time; so that ten or twelve thousand persons have been attending his preaching daily.

The subjects which he has treated have embraced the principal duties of Christians, particularly of those that belong to the Roman Catholic Church; and he has occasionally entered upon controversial subjects, it having become necessary, as he alleged, on account of the circulation of some tracts of that character. Last night he announced, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, the formation of a Temperance Society, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Baillargeon, Curate of the Parish, to be connected with prayer and other devotional exercises, according to the recommendation of the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland, and of the Council of Lishope of the Catholic Church, lately held at Baltimore in the United States, at which the Bishop of Nancy assisted.—Gazette.

The weather has been beautiful yesterday and to-day—the thermometer at 55° F. There has, as yet, been no frost perceptible in this neighbourhood. The forests on the distant mountains begin, however, to show the "sere and yellow leaf."—Ib. We understand that the vessels of war now in port are under sailing orders, and that they will probably all be away by the middle of next week.—Ib.

Halifax, Sept. 33.
His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Falkland, accompanied by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell with their respective Suites, proceeded under a Salute, at 12 o'clock this day from the Government House to the Council;—and His Lordship's Commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova-Scotia having been read, His Lordship took the usual Oath, and assumed the Government of this Province.—Royal Gazette.

We are informed that it is in contemplation to put another steamer on the Picton and Quebec line, in order to carry the Mails; and the present is to wait on passengers only. Such an arrangement as this would entirely obviate the causes of complaint which have been lately started by travellers, without, as we think, the proper allowances for the common obstacles incident to all new undertakings. Much blame has been cast on the present Stage Proprietors between this and Halifax, but we question where, under the circumstance, any others could be found to conduct the undertaking on more liberal terms. To support a large establishment during the summer months.—Picton Observer Sept. 22.

UNION OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.—A report has just reached us that a proposition for the Union of these Provinces has been made, and that enquiries will immediately be instituted to ascertain the best means of doing so. Saint John is named as the Capital of the United Provinces! The late hour at which the information reaches us prevents our making any comment, but we hasten to lay the important news before our readers.—Courier.

We understand that Mr. Cunard, has it in contemplation to establish a line of Coaches between this place and Halifax as a connecting link between his St. Lawrence and Transatlantic Steamers.—Ib. Fredericton Oct. 3. LAMB SALES.—There was a sale of land yesterday in the market, the result of which satisfactorily demonstrated, that the present upset price in this Province is too high.